

	<i>Tabled</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Answered/ Discussed/ Disposed</i>
Starred Questions	8,929	8,594	5,339
Unstarred Questions	927	806	423
Short Notice Questions	429	116	68
Half-an-Hour Discussion	92	70	27
Adjournment Motions	64	—	—
Motions	13	3	2 (Discussed & withdrawn)
Special Motions	2	2	1 (adopted) one
Motions under Rule 59	14	6	5
Motions under Rule 63	13	10	10
Motions under Rule 146	7	—	—

	<i>Tabled</i>	<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Discussed</i>	<i>With- drawn</i>	<i>Negated</i>	<i>Adopted</i>
Non-official Resolutions.	768	753	25	13	8	1
Official Resolutions.	Moved : 3	Adopted : 3				
Spl. Resolutions.	9	3	2	—	—	2

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet after half-an-hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Twenty-Five Minutes past Ten of the Clock and reassembled at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

DISCUSSION ON A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE,
VIZ., PROPOSED DECISION OF THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT
TO HAND OVER THE KOLAR GOLD FIELD MINING
UNDERTAKING TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

†Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—Sir, I am grateful to the Hon'ble Speaker for allowing this matter to be brought up for discussion on the floor of this House. I have been trying my very best to persuade the Speaker to give this time and on behalf of the entire House I wish to convey our gratitude to you Sir, for allowing this subject.

Sir, the subject relates to a news item that appeared in the newspaper that the Government of Mysore is intending to handover the management of the K.G.F. Mining undertakings for management to the Government of India and divest themselves of the responsibility for management which now vests in them.

Sir, I do not know if the magnitude of the reaction of the people of Mysore that this news item has had, has come to the notice of the Government. I shall come to this matter later and suggest concrete line of action as to what should be done in future.

Before doing so, I should like to refer to a few matters of very great importance. Sir, we are dealing with this matter of gold. In the history of human civilisation, this yellow metal has played a very important role, not merely in the economic life of the individuals and of States, but of the entire world internationally. It is a common experience and universally accepted that this craze for gold and the irresistible urge for companionship with a representative of the fair sex in a man's life and an undying love for earth—these are the three things which have influenced the whole of human civilisation not merely in India but throughout the world. If I may translate it into Kannada ; ಹೊನ್ನು, ಹೆಣ್ಣು, ಮಣ್ಣು ಇವು ಮೂರು ಯಾರನ್ನು ತಾನೇ ಮೋಹದ ಪಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬೀಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ, ಯಾರನ್ನೂ ಈ ಮಾಯಾ ಜಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಸಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಬಹುಶಃ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೂ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಮಾತು ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಯಾರು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ನಾನೂ ನೀವೂ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ.

Sri S. D. KOTHAWALE.—Does the Hon'ble Member know that the reference to 'hennu' (woman) connotes a man-dominated society in ancient times. Probably in the modern world the word 'hennu' (woman) has to be omitted from this.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, it is wrong to say like that. The tradition in India as all of us know is that every thing is dominated by SAKTI—Woman has always had a dominating influence. The Britisher had made a mistake when he thought that he was leading other countries by giving prominence to ladies in his society and had stolen a march over the parts of the world. According to Indian traditions, woman as a representative of *Adi Sakti* had always an honoured place in our society. it is, if I may say so, wrong reading of history.

That apart, it is therefore, gold, earth and woman—these are the things that have made man's life worth while, living and striving for doing any purposeful endeavour in his life. By this proposed decision of the Government of Mysore to hand over the Kolar Gold Mines undertaking to the Government of India I wonder if the Chief Minister and his Colleagues in Government wish to prove to the outside world that they are not going to be influenced by these things, much less by gold. At the outset I wish to make it abundantly clear to the House that this proposal is not acceptable to the

generality of the people in Mysore. If organised opinion has got to be ascertained and if it becomes necessary to take a referendum on this subject, I would emphatically say that this move of handing over this would be stoutly resisted by the people. All sections of this House and all intelligent people who have got the interest of the State at heart would certainly vote against this proposal. I wonder if the Government have had opportunities of ascertaining public opinion in this matter. Among the 87 gold producing countries of the world, America, South Africa, Russia and Canada and Australia are the most important. Old Mysore produced just 1 per cent of the total world production. With integration we have got the Hatti Gold Mines and by that the percentage of our production may be a little more. The K.G.F. is about 70 to 80 years old and this has been a very fruitful source of revenue to the Government all these years. Up to the end of 1960 more than Rs. 266 millions have been realised by way of royalty and taxation from it. The Mysore Government took legitimate pride in having pioneered the establishment of the first large-scale hydro electric generating industry in India as far back as 1902. It should not be forgotten that the early implementation of this power project was rendered possible because the gold mining industry used the bulk of the power produced in the Sivasamudram project. I invite the attention of the House to the proposal initiated as far back as 1945 and the decision taken by the Legislature in May 1956 by the passing of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings Acquisition Bill, 1956. I am happy that it was at the time of my friend Sri Hanumanthaiah that this industry was nationalised. He had then one of his trusted Lieutenant Sri Siddaveerappa who happened to be in charge of this. To those of us who were associated with Government the various steps taken looked like a piece of fascinating history. It was a very unique and notable decision. It was the first major calculated step for search and exploitation of our undoubtedly large mineral resources by ourselves. When this decision was taken it was not done without due deliberations and examination of all aspects of the case. It was a determined and deliberate move. It was a far sighted move with far-reaching consequences on the economic life of the State. We were fully aware that nationalisation of this industry was a wasting asset. This is perhaps one of the deepest mines of the world, about 12,000 ft. underground. We were fully aware that it was a very risky venture and the decision to nationalise was taken in spite of these disadvantages. This decision of the Hanumanthaiah Government was hailed as one of the most historic events in the life of the State. Not merely Mysoreans hailed it, but it was hailed by all and it aroused the interest of the entire intelligent people. Throughout U.K. and U.S.A. it aroused interest and the industrialists there were eager to ascertain the details of this scheme. Even the Directors of the World Bank were eagerly awaiting the results of this nationalisation move. When we nationalised we were fully aware that in no other industry the law of diminishing returns works more seriously than in the gold industry. We went into the full details of this. Nationalisation took place not on

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sentimental grounds, but it was deliberate decision. We had the satisfaction of not merely having to manage a basic industry of national importance, but we had the satisfaction of taking it away from a set of people who had enjoyed its benefits for 80 year. It should not be forgotten that Mysore had the unique distinction of having nationalised for the first time in world history an industry which was managed by a foreign concern which had the distinction of managing several gold mines in the world. It is this aspect which aroused interest throughout the world. The members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly at that time congratulated themselves on this bold venture on behalf of the State Government. I might refer to a portion of the speech of either Sri Siddaveerappa or Sri Hanumanthaiah: "We as legislators feel at a timelike pilgrims who after a long and toturious journey reach their destination and achieve their object." ಇದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಕಥೆ ಪಾಠ್ಯಪಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಭಕ್ತ ಭಗವದನುಗೃಹಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಘೋರ ತಪಸ್ಸುಮಾಡಿ ದೇವರ ದಿವ್ಯದರ್ಶನ ಆಗದೇಕೆಂದು ಮಹತ್ವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ ನೂರಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟು ನಂತರ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಭಗವದ್‌ದರ್ಶನ ಆದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಆಗ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಉಂಟಾದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಫಲ, ತೃಪ್ತಿ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇತ್ತೋ ಆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಒಂದು ದಾಖಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪನವರು ಒಂದು ವಿಧವಾದ ಸಮ್ಮಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಳಿತದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅವಕಾಶಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಅದು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದಂಥಾದ್ದು. That was our legitimate feeling of pride. It was not to satisfy the whims and fancies of Government that this step was taken. This commended the universal approval not merely of all sections of the House but of all people in Mysore State and India.

The feeling uppermost in the minds of the average Mysorean was that existence of the gold mine in the State was of unique significance and they looked forward to the day when the gold mines would be managed cent per cent by Indian labour, Indian capital and Indian technicians. I do not wish to be narrow-minded as to say that it should have been managed in that way, but such a feeling was there.

It is in this connection, I would like to invite attention to a notable pronouncement made to a notable pronouncement made by the late Dadabhoi Naoroji, a distinguished son of India, who said as follows :

"With regard to the gold mines or the minerals resources of Mysore, I hope the Mysore State itself or the people of Mysore would work them and keep for themselves the wealth that nature has given to them instead of allowing a foreign firm to take it away leaving only a small royalty to the State and only labourers wages to the people. I could even say that Mysore should strain every nerve to prepare her own steps to carry on the administration in future."

What a prophetic vision of a worthy son of Mother India. Mysore had the unique satisfaction of realising the fond hopes of that great patriot and nationalist.

Having said all this about the history of nationlisation. I should like to say that during November 1956, the Government of Mysore took over the Mysore Mine, the Champion Reef, the Nandidurg Mines together with the Kolar Mines, Power Station and the K.G.F. Hospital. It is no exaggeration to say that the mines put together constitute today the largest industrial and the most successful commercial enterprise providing employment for as many as 19,000 people and supporting a population of over a lakh. In 1956, it is not merely the satisfaction of taking over the mines, but the question of the future set-up and the management of these mines were also discussed in all its aspects. It is considered whether it should be converted into a Corporation or whether it should be managed by an independent board or whether it should be treated as an department of Government. Once this was certain ; that there is no doubt that in minds of this Government and the Legislature that it should be run as a purely commercial concern to be run on business lines and the results of its working should redound to the credit of the State and should fill the coffers of the State in a measure which was worthy of this nature. Unfortunately, however, I must say that subsequent events proved that it more less functioned as a department of Government. It is true, by the figures and factors that I would give very shortly that the concern has been working at a profit but we were sorry to see that it was managed more or less like a department of Government, under the leadership of an I.A.S. man and it was not a very happy thing that we did not set-up a Corporation at the time or an independent board untrammelled by the interference of the Government at every stage. Any how, it is a matter of gratification that when this decision to treat it more or less like a Government concern was taken, the services of John Taylor and Sons was retained as Consultants. They are the foremost in the field of gold mining industry and they were the people who pioneered the industry in a successful manner ever since the inception of the K.G.F. It is a matter of gratification even today they continue to be associated with this great mine as Consultants. It may be of interest to this House to know that gradually all the foreign technicians have been taken away and hardly 2 or 3 people remain and it is a matter of great satisfaction that Indian industrial engineers, Indian technicians, Indian skilled labour and Indian labour alone is today mangiang this concern. It is a matter of supreme satisfaction that the glorious vision and the view of a great son of India, has been more or less fully realised today.

I would now refer to the Report of Accounts for the year ended 31 st March 1960 for the K.G.F. Mining Undertakings. So far as the working of the gold mines is concerned; here is a statement which shows that the unspent balance at the end of 31st March is 5 lakhs, the capital reserve is 61 lakhs and add, including adjustment of 1 lakh 68 thousand and odd on account of mine power stations.

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The figures clearly indicate that the concerns have been working at a profit. In this connection I would like to mention that the latest balancesheet indicates that they have a profit of 4.98 lakhs. That is the surplus available after making provision for resources or depreciation and other things. Another important thing is that so far as the relationship between the labour and management and labour welfare is concerned, the Government of Mysore have their very best to maintain the most cordial relationship. Though the profit realised, during these 5 years, during the management of the Government did not come up to that figure, a bonus of more than 15½ lakhs has been given by the Mysore Government to the labour, which is a matter of great satisfaction to all concerned, including my Communist friend, Sri Narasimhan.

I would like to invite the attention of this House to the future programme of the K.G.F. They have made a provision in the third plan for a total expenditure of 212 lakhs. I do not wish to go into details but the programme includes exploration of new sources of ore, development of discoveries in the Nandidoorg mines, increasing the capacity of the mill and increasing production from 1,000 to 28,000 tons, etc. Why I mention all this is to show that the K.G.F. undertakings are not sitting idle. They have been doing everything possible to improve the results of the working and to take control of this great industry which as I said in the beginning is in the nature of a wasting asset;

Against this background, it is not as if the Government of Mysore is incapable of managing this industry. There is sufficient talent available in the State to manage this industry whether on the administrative side or on the technical side. During the five years of working the K. G. F. by Government what happened to justify that it should be taken away or given over to the Government of India.

I am aware in this connection of a statement made by Mr. J. K. Lindsay who was one of the very popular and most efficient Superintendent of the Mysore mines. He appears to have said sometime before he laid down his office that mining has always thought the centuries called for new methods, new ideas, new types to overcome the difficulties which continually arise as mines go even deeper and become more expensive but mining engineers have always risen to the occasion. May I pay these compliments to the existing engineers and those administrators who are in-charge of the K.G.F. mines I should like the Hon'ble House to examine whether the management of the K.G.F. undertakings in any way conflicts with the industrial development policy resolution 1956 of the Government of India, which is in operation throughout the country.

11-30 A.M.

That this is an industry which should legitimately be in the public sector; that it should be entirely a Government managed concern—I

that was one of the grounds on which the Government of Mysore is thinking of transferring it, that is a different matter. There is one argument which the Hon'ble Minister perhaps will advance and that this, that the international price of gold is very much lower than the market price that prevails in India. Over a period of 80 years, John Taylor & Sons who manage the gold mining undertakings sell all their gold in Bombay market. I have got figures which are very recent, for the 20th of November 1961. Gold sells in the Bombay market as on 20th November 1961 at Rs. 122.5 per ten grams and the international price is 35 dollars per ounce, which is equal to Rs. 166.6, but the Bombay price to-day roughly works out to Rs. 379 and for a period of 80 years the gold produced in the Kolar Gold Mining undertakings was always sold in the Bombay market and the point now urged is that since the Government of India is a member of the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank, as a member of the Bank, the Central Government cannot violate the conditions of the agreement entered into between the Government of India and the World Bank so as to make purchases of gold at a price higher than the price prevailing in the international market. The international price of gold is Rs. 166.6, but the market price at which it is being sold in Bombay market is Rs. 379. Now there is a technical difficulty for the Government of India. I do not wish to mention a political matter. I do not know if I would be strictly correct in mentioning it, but I would ask my Press friends through the Speaker not to give publicity to this. Let the House at least know it.

MR. SPEAKER.—He should please not dwell on anything which does not go into the record. Anything which goes on record will have to be published in the press unless I find reason to expunge it. It is much better the affairs do not go to the press.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I do not wish to go into it because the interests of Mysore may suffer. This is the point. They may put forward the argument that because the Government of India is prevented from purchasing gold from a State Government. If we continue to be in charge of this, they would be technically prevented from purchasing gold at a rate higher than the price at which gold is sold in the international market. That is the technical objection I was raising. I am asking the Chief Minister. What will the Government of India do when they take it over? There are two courses possible. One is that they will pile up all the gold that is produced in the K.G.F. fields in the vaults of the Reserve Bank and put forward an argument that this building up of a gold reserve will fight this inflation and prevent the spread or the accentuation of inflation. That is No. 1. No. 2. Because it is our home concern, what does it matter whether we lose or make a profit. These are the two things open. We will say that we will write off the amount as losses sustained by the K.G.F. undertakings. My point is, the Government of India agreed in the year 1956 to nationalisation of the Kolar Gold Field undertakings: what is it that has intervened between the Government of India and the Government that they should

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prevail upon the Government of Mysore to hand it over. In regard to the payment of quantum of compensation to the foreign Company, it is a big history by itself. There was a lot of discussion on the floor of the House and a lot of negotiation on the part of Government.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—His time is up. He must conclude now.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I will finish. The material portion of the entire discussion is this. I am fully aware of the Government of India's position in this matter. I consider they are depending too much upon the legal quibbling. I am sorry to make the statement; but I am not personally satisfied as to the argument that they rely upon. I am fully aware that the Government of India has an over-riding power in regard to the economic development of the entire country. I am also aware of the argument advanced, what does it matter it is the Government of Mysore or the the Government of India; if it is in the national interest, we should agree. But the State people will have to be satisfied that the Government of India is doing justly. If you are talking of the regional development of every State, you cannot take away one industry which is of great significance to us.

Supposing the Government of Mysore agree to form a corporation. Then this difficulty of one State Government selling gold at a higher price to the Central Government will be eliminated. The Corporation will be free to sell it in the open market. Why does not the Government of India agree to this proposal? For some days this proposition was uppermost in the minds of both the Central Government and the State Government. The Chief Minister in one of his Press Conferences also mentioned that the idea of forming a Corporation is also on the anvil.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Even if it is taken by the Government of India, a corporation will be formed.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why don't you allow us to form the corporation ?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I am afraid the statutory corporation cannot sell gold at the current market price.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If the Government of India and the Government of Mysore take this decision without respecting public opinion, I am quite certain public conscience would be wounded and if there is a way out of this difficulty, I should like the Chief Minister and his Cabinet to take a decision after negotiation, take some of us into his confidence which he has never done before, in matters of public interest and we should prevent this major disaster to the State of Mysore. Because it is not that I am unmindful of the serious repercussions that would accrue in taking a decision one way or the other. If it is a question of money, they are unable to find finances, that is not a valid argument. If Mysore can start with a paid up capital of Rs. 15 crores, it is not difficult to find Rs. 5 crores. Sir, I am prepared on this

occasion to assure the Chief Minister that I shall raise five crores with the Co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce of which I am a Member. There is no difficulty of management. It is not a question difficulty of managements. It is something else which I do not want to say here. Sir, I wish the Chief Minister to address himself to this task of evolving a pattern of management to this concern which is acceptable to all sections of the people of Mysore. Thank you.

†Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Kolar Gold Fields).—Sir, I do not want to traverse the ground already dealt with by Mr. Mallaradhya. Before stating my view point, I would be failing in my duty if I do not pay my tribute at the outset to the Ex-Chief Minister Mr. Hanumanthaiya who decided upon this nationalisation of this undertaking. I know, when the Committee which enquired into the working of the agreement submitted the report, there was no recommendation for nationalisation. In fact, a member of that committee Mr. Vasan who was a member of this House at that time, suggested that it should be nationalised but the Chairman of that committee, Mr. Siddaveerappa was not in favour of it. Mr. Hanumanthaiya decided to nationalize the concern. I must pay compliments to him. Sir, Kolar Gold Mines is the only gold mining industries that has been nationalised which is not done anywhere else.

Sir, the present proposal seems to be that it should be handed over to the Centre. we do not know whether the Centre is going to manage it through a corporation or through a department. There are several grounds on which the Central Government may intervene and take over a State concern. For example, Section 15 of the Industrial Development provided for certain contingencies but this is not any one of the contingencies enumerated there. The only argument is that there is difference in the international gold price and the current market price. Sir, that alone, according to me, will not justify the Government of India taking over the mining undertaking. It is true that there would be loss if the Kolar Mining Undertakings were to sell gold less than the current Indian market price. Simply because there is loss, would the Government of India justified in taking it over, is a matter for consideration. In the case of sugar industry, it is deemed necessary by Government of India to ask the State Government to meet the difference in price between the international market price and the current market price. Just to meet the loss to some capitalists in this country this is done. When that is the case, with what justification and with what propriety they want to take over the State run undertakings which is not by any stretch of imagination run on inefficient lines? If this is the policy which Government of India can adopt in regard to the basic commodity like sugar, why not adopt the same policy in the case of gold.

The other important aspect is, whether it is run inefficiently. I am raising this point because, in a Press note I saw a news item which suggested that if it is run through the Government of India agency, it would be run better. There is some section of opinion in K. G. F. that

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if it is run through Government of India, it is better. A Memorandum to this effect was also submitted by the INTUC.

Sir, Mr. Mallaradhy referred to certain profit figures. I must correct one impression and that is this. The profit is worked out in a particular manner and it is not the same in respect of other undertakings. If it is the same, as is done in the other industries, the profits would be more.

Sir, other important aspect is, after nationalisation of the Mining undertakings, they have been run more efficiently than it was during the time of John Taylors. With lesser number of workers it has produced more tonnage of gold. To give an example, in 1948 the tons milled per man underground is 34; in 1958 it was 57. 23 tons and in the year 1961, it will be round about 60 tons per man underground. So, for the last ten years, the production per man underground is the best possible yardstick for the efficient running of the Undertakings. The man underground in 1948 was 4351 and in 1958 it is 4071. In 1961, it is far less; it is round about 3800. So, with lesser number of men, the per man productivity has increased and we can definitely come to the conclusion that the mines are running very well. Sir, series of technical difficulties which could not have been solved by John Taylor are solved now and we are now inaugurating a Plant which will increase the capacity of Nandidoorg. Certain technical problems could be solved only after nationalisation and not before. Likewise, I will give one more instance.

Sir, there is one more thing : in the Champion Reef Mines, I know personally, the bedic shaft was given up totally by John Taylors as technically not feasible. It was only subsequent to nationalisation that the bedic shaft has been working. It is a matter for compliment to the engineers on the spot that they have been able to work it successfully.

As regards Mysore Mines, Mysore Mines has been running at a loss for all these years, because of the fall in the grade of ore. To-day, now, this month, I can say that it is turning the corner and the Mysore Mines which was working at a loss all these 8-9 years is to-day working at profit and it can definitely turn the corner. They were facing a very serious technical problem.

I would like to suggest I would be failing in my duty again if I did not pay a compliment to the IAS officer who was there in charge of the mines just after nationalisation, Shri Muninanjappa. After all, whether it is a corporation or whether it is run departmentally, it is the men on the spot who matter. And it is on them that the running of the undertaking depends. The L. I. C., we have seen has bungled because of some persons. Even in Departmental management, there is scope for bungling. Sir, from my intimate knowledge of the affairs at KGF I can confidently say that the KGF undertaking is the best run State undertaking in the whole state of Mysore. With these words I

would only say that just as in the case of sugar, there should be no difficulty for the Government of India to subsidise the difference between the international price and the current market price.

One thing more. Even if the Government of India take over the mines and run it, they will not stand to gain even to the smallest extent. They will have no advantage. Anyhow, they will have necessarily to keep some representative of the Government of Mysore in the running of the concern, whether they pay compensation or not, so far as the running of the concern, the Departmental representative will have to be there. If that is jointly shared between us and the Government of India. I am told that the whole matter is under consideration and I would urge that the matter should be settled early. An industry like this cannot be kept in a state of suspended animation and certainly it will not be conducive to the best running of industry. This matter is delayed at the Government of India level because, as I understand there was a quarrel—not between the State Government and the Government of India, but between two or three Ministries in the Government of India. The Finance Ministry said they wanted to have exclusive control and wanted to have a right to nominate their representatives. The Ministry of Mines wanted to have their own says The Commerce and Industry Ministry wanted to have their voice heard. On account of these complications the matter is delayed there. Otherwise perhaps the situation would have cleared up and we would have had a definite position.

Sir, I do not wish to take much time of the House. I would again urge the Government of Mysore to take immediate steps and pled with the Government of India that on the ground that Government of India will not derive any particular advantage, that it can adopt the arrangement as in the case of sugar, and that the relationship between the State Government and labour is exceedingly cordial particularly since nationalization.

My esteemed friend Shri Mallaradhya suggested that it is nationalized for specific purposes. One point which you can never miss in regard to the nationalisation is, not that it would yield profit. I can straight away say that. It was more important to secure the longevity of mines. In a wasting asset like the mines, the mineral wealth, the point for consideration is the life of the mine. If it lasts for a longer period, then it enures to the good of the people. One allegation that the Committee made against the John Talyor & Co. was that they were exploiting richer ore and the higher grade ore and exhausting the life of the mines. After all, gold or the mineral is a limited quantity. It is not a quantity which can increase as you go on exploiting it. One most important factor is the longevity of the mines. Nationalisation has subserved this purpose and the mines are now working on profitable lines. If there is any disturbance at this stage, either of work or of ownership, this may be impaired to

(Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN)

any degree. It is in the best interests of the country and the best interests of the employees and the best interests of all concerned.

So, Sir, I do feel that this question should not be disposed in an *ad hoc* manner without taking all facts into consideration ; and I would suggest that the Government of India should be moved to consider the question of difference in the price being treated as subsidy and the State being allowed to run as it is.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ (ಗುಬ್ಬಿ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ದುಃಖಕರವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಎರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಸಲ ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಇವಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ದೊರೆಯದೆ ಇಮ್ಮುಂದು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ದುಃಖಕರವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ನರಸಿಂಹ ಅವರು ಗಣಿಗಳ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣದ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮೋಹನಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಸಂಗಡ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿರುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆಯ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರದೇಶದವರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಗಣಿ ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಾವೇ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರುವುದು ದೇಶದ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ದೇಶದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಆಸೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂಥ ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಈಗ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆನ್ನುವುದು ಬಹಳ ದುಃಖಕರವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಕೋಲಾರದ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲು ನೇಮಕವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೆಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಕಾಂಪೇನ್‌ನೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು high power Committee ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾಂಪೇನ್‌ನೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವಂತಾಯಿತು. ಆ ಹೊತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಏಕಾ ಏಕಾ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಆಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ವತಾ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಏಕೆ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನು ? ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಗಣಿ ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಯಲ್ಟಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಅವರಿಂದ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಏನು ? ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದವು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ಗಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನು ? ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು International Monetary fundನ ಮೆಂಬರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ರಫ್ತುಮಾಡಲು ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಭಂಗಾರದ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಬೆಲೆಗೂ International gold market ಬೆಲೆಗೂ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಬೆನ್ನುಹಿಂದೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು International Monetary fundನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸತ್ತಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏಕೆ ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ? ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾಗುವ

ಚಿನ್ನವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಮಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯತೆತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಭಂಗಾರದ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

12-00 NOON

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇವರು ಇಂಟರ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಮಾನಿಟರಿ ಫಂಡಿಗೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನ ಗೆಲೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸೇರಿ ಏಜೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಷಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಏಜೆಂಟ್ ಆಗುವಾಗ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಂತಹ ಸಲಹಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಕ್ಕಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿ ತೂಕಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಈ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಏಜೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಎಷ್ಟೋನಾರಿ ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಅಭಾವ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಈಗ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ ನನಗಿನ್ನೂ ಸುತ್ತುವುದು. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇನ್ನೇನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದಿರೋ ನನಗರ್ಥವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಲಿ ಎಫಿಷಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಅವಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಮಗೆ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದೇನೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಇನ್ನು ನೀವು ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಏನು ? ನಿಮಗೇನಾದರೂ ಅಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದೇನಾದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ, ಅಥವಾ ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಎಫಿಷಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದೇನಾದರೂ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ, ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಇಂಟೆಲಿಜೆನ್ಸ್ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಲೆರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರೂ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸಾದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಂಪೆನಿ ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ವಾಗತಕ್ಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಾಗಿ ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದುನಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಲೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಲೆರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರು ಜಿತ್ತಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಗ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನೂ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದನಂತರ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಲಹಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಮಾಡಿ ಧೀರ್ಘವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಯನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಬೇಕು. 3 ವರ್ಷಗಳು 11 ತಿಂಗಳಂತಹ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರೇ, ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇಂಥಾದ್ದು ಮೈಸೂರು ಜನತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂದು ಜನತೆ ಕೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಇವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಯನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವಹಾಗೆ ತಾವು ಈಗಲೇ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವ ತಾವು ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಹೋಗುವಂತಹ ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ವಾಸನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಾವು ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದವರು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಂಡಿತ್ ನೆಹರೂ ಅವರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಚಿವರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಚಿನ್ನದ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ಗಣಿಯನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರೋಕ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಅಲಂಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರತಾರೋ ಏನೋ ತಿಳಿಯದು. ಅಭಿವಿಷಯವು ನಮಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಅದರೂ ಅವರ ಮಾದಿರುತಹ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಸತ್ವೀರ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರಿಗೂ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರಿಗೂ ಒರಲಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನುಮಾನವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರೈತರ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಆಗ ಅವರ ಸಾಧನೆ ಸಫಲವಾದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಫಲಕಾರಿಯಾದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅಂಶ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಶಬ್ದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ಆಗ ನಮಗೆ ಅವರ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಒರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆ ಒಂದು ನಡೆಸುಮನ್ನು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡೇ ಈ ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿನ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರಿಗೂ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ತಮ್ಮಿಗೂ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರಿಗೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿ, ಉತ್ಸಾಹ, ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ, ನಂಬಿಕೆ ತೋರಿಸಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಹ್ ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಮಾನುತೇನೆ. ಎಂಬಿಗೂ ಈ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಯನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಯತ್ನಿಸಲಾರದು ಎಂಬ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಭರವಸೆ ನಮಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗನ್ಮಾತೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿ ಇನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಯಲಿ. ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಯು ಅದೇಶವನ್ನು ಕೈರೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕೈರೇ ಈ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿ ಉಳಿಯಲಿ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಕ್ಕಳೇ ಅದರ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವಂತಾಗಲಿ ಎಂಬುದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಶಯ. ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಿನ ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದಂಥ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೆಂದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾತೆ ಈ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಯ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸುಸ್ಥೂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರಿಗೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮುಯಿಪ್ಪನವರಿಗೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪದವಿ ಯನ್ನು ದೇವರು ಲೆನುಗ್ಗಿಸಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ತಾವು ಈ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿ ಅದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉಳಿಯುವಂತೆ ಅಶೀರ್ವಾದ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದಮೇಲೆ ದಿಟ್ಟತನದಿಂದ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೋರಾಟಮಾಡಿ ಇದರ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಇದು ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತವಾದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದರಿಂದ ಅವರೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಹೊತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಕಾರಾವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದು ರೂಲ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೊತ್ತಾದರೂ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ರೋಕಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಸಲು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಸೇರಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, this House is very anxious to hear Sri Hanumanthaiah who is the architect of nationalization in Mysore. He has the fullest knowledge and implications of this move. I am aware

of the existence of rule 61 which comes in the way of your allowing him to speak, but I would request to suspend the operation of that rule and allow him to speak.

I formally move:

"That the operation of Rule 61 of the Rules of Procedure be suspended and Sri Hanumanthaiah may be permitted to speak."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the operation of Rule 61 be suspended and Sri K. Hanumanthaiah may be permitted to speak."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Rule 61 is suspended.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ (ರಾಮನಗರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ದಿವಸ ತಾವು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಭೆಯವರು ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ರೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಸ್ಪೆಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ನನಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ತಾವು ಗಳಿಲ್ಲರ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೃಪೆಯನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ಒಂದು ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜಕೀಯವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ತಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನನ್ನ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಒಂದು ಸುದೀರ್ಘವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ನನ್ನ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತಾ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ದಿನವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕೋರಾರದ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರವರು ಬಹಳ ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹತ್ವರವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಕೋರಾರದ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಯನ್ನು ನಾಪಸತ್ತೈಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆ, ಅದು ಆ ಕಾಲದ ಪ್ರೊಸೀಡಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಈ ದಿನ ನಾನು ಇದನ್ನು ಪಕ್ಷಾಂತಿತವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿ ಸರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲವೂ ಅದೇ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಮತ್ತು ಆಗಿನ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಯಾವ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೇ ಸೇರಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಪಕ್ಷಾಂತಿತವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಮ್ಮತದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಿಂದ ದಿಟ್ಟ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಆ ಸಭೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿತ್ತು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಮಿಸ್ಟರ್‌ರವರ ವಿನಯಕ್ಕೆ ಚೇಚಲ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇತ್ತು ಹಾಗೆ ಲಂಡನ್ನಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಾವಿಜಿಲ್ಲಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಅನೇಕ ತಂತಿಗಳೂ ಕಾಗಿದಗಳೂ ಇಡೀ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಮೈಸೂರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾನಾದರೋ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಆಗಿನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಘನವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೂ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಸಿ. ಡಿ. ಜೇತಮುಖರ್‌ವರು ಹಣ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಬಂದಾಗ, ಅವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಭಯತ್ರರಿಗೂ ಸಮಾರೋಪಣೆಗಳು ನಡೆದುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಮಿಸ್ಟರ್‌ರವರ ಸಹೃದಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಇದು ನ್ಯಾಯಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಆಯಿತು.

ಈ ದಿವಸ "ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು ಚಿನ್ನದ ನಾಡು" ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದು ಕವಿತೆಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಬಿ. ಎಂ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯನವರು, ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಲಪ್ರಭೋಷಿತರಾಗಿದ್ದಂತಹವರು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಚನ್ನಪ್ಪಯ್ಯ)

ಹಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ಇದ್ದ ಈ ದೇಶದ ಸ್ವತನ್ತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡದಂತಹ ಈ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಯನ್ನು ಏಕೋ ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ಚಿಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗನೂ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದು ಸಹಜ. ಆದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಬೇರೆ, ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಬೇರೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಈ ದಿನ ಇದು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತವಲ್ಲದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದು ಒಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀ ಆಧಾರ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದು ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀ. ನಾನು ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಇದನ್ನು ಪಕ್ಷಾಂತಿತವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆ. ಆಗ ಇದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಮುಖಂಡರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಲ್ಲೊಬ್ಬ ಪ್ರತಿ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಏಕೆ ಹೀಗಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನಾಗಲೇ ಇದುವಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಲೇ ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೀಗೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ ಎಂದು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಏನೋ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸಂಸ್ಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳೊಡನೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಉಭಯತ್ರರಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸತಂಪ್ರದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಪಾಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಿವಾದ ನೀತಿ ಏನಾಯಿತನ್ನು ನನಗೆ ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಲೇ ಅಥವಾ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವಲ್ಲ ಭಾರತ ಸರಕಾರದೊಡನೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದುವಿಗೆ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಎತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮುಕುಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಏನು ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷದವರಾದ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯ ರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದಾದರೆ ಏನೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ದೇವರ ಕೃಪೆ ಇರಬೇಕು. It is far better that this Ministry has kept me in ignorance of this decision. ಹಾಗೆ ದೇವರು ಕೃಪೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆಗ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತವಿಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರಾಂತದ ಹಿತ ಏನು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪಾಲಿಸಿಮಾಡಿದ ಸತ್ಯನಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಮರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಭಾರತದ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಮರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಎರಡು ಹಿತಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದೇ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ, ಮತ್ತು ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಏನು ಎಂದು ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದೊಡನೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎರಡನೇದು ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಬೇಕು. ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೋ ಹೇಗೆೋ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವಂತೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಚಿಂತೆಯಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪಡೆಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನೇಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಲನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ

ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳು ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗಬೇಕೋ ಅವು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾರಖಾನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು ಅಲ್ಪ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕವರೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಯಾಯ ಪಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಇಂದನ್ನೇ ಪಾರಂಭವಾದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನನೇ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಈ ನೀತಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಬೇಕು. ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಈ ನೀತಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗೂ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ಯಮಿಯನ್ನು ಪಾರಂಭಿಸಿದಾಗ್ಯೇ ಆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನರನ್ನೇ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಅನಂತರ ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕು. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷ್ಣುವಂತ ಯುವಕರು ಸಹಸ್ರಾರು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಬೀದಿ ಬೀದಿ ಅಲೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ್ಯೇ ಇಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕು ಇರುವಾಗ್ಯೇ ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. It is not social justice? ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಕೃತ್ಯವಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೆಲಸ ಕೊಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಜನರು ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ ಕಡೆ ಹೋಗದ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕಳೆದ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಈಗ ವಿವಾದವು ಉದ್ಭವಿಸಿದೆಯೋ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯ.—ಕಳೆದ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದೊಡನೆ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಫೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ? ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ವೇಕನ್ನೇ ತುಂಬುವಾಗ್ಯೇ ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಬೇರೆ ಜನರನ್ನು ತಂದು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ರಿಕ್ಲೂಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ಅಗುವಾಗ್ಯೇ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವು ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ದೂರು ಇದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಜಾಗೃತ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ. ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯಮೆಂಟ್ ಹೇಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುವುದನ್ನು ದಿನಾಲು ನೋಡಬಹುದು H. A. L. ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಶಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ್ಯೇ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿವಾದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಬಗೆ ಹರಿಸದೆ ಎದುರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೋರಾರ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲೈಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಯಾಗಿದ್ದಿತ್ತು? ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರೊಡನೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

The labour of K. G. F. naturally is very deeply interested in any step that is taken in this behalf. In this age of socialism and democracy the opinion of organised labour ought to count or at least it is to be consulted.

ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸರ್ವ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಮುಖಂಡರ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಇದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರವಿದೆ. ಇವರು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಹೈಕಮಾಂಡ್ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪನುಪಂತಯ್ಯ)

ಈ ಶೀರ್ಷಾನದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದು ನಿಗದಿ ಇರುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಇದೇ ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿವಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪುನಃ ಅಸಂಬಂಧ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಸೇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

It is my considered opinion that a decision on the important question which agitates the mind of every thinking man in the State should be taken after the general election.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ತಮಗೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಗೂ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಯ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಎಲ್ಲೆಯೇ ಇರಲಿ ದೇಶವ ಹಿತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದುಡಿಯಬೇಕೆಂಬುದೇ ನನ್ನ ಹಿರಿಯ ಆಶಯವಾಗಿದೆವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿ, ತಮಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—With your permission, I should like to move that the House do adjourn after the reply of the Minister in the morning and that we meet in the afternoon at four O'clock. Because there is another important subject which cannot be skipped over.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have consulted all the members. Nobody is in a mood to come again in the afternoon. Also it is not possible for many of the members as they are keen on returning to their places early.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—May I very earnestly appeal to the Leader of the House? This is the last day and whatever time is required by the House and the Leader of the Opposition, it is better that we concede it. Because a democratic Government is run by discussion, comment and understanding.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I am not opposed to any democratic principles. If it is possible, we can sit for one hour more. Because all the members who want to leave in the evening have made arrangements for going. If we agree, we will have to vote and many members may not be here to vote. I would have no objection to our sitting for one hour or one-and-half hours more.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—On the last day I don't wish to strike a discordant note. After all, the Leader of the House should carry the entire members with him.

12-30 P.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is no question of taking vote on this.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Then, what is the point, Sir? This is a matter which affects the entire backward classes in the State.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am entitled to adjourn the House and meet again. But, I do not want to do it against the wishes of the Members. As Sri Hanumanthaiya has said, is the last day and let us sit for a longer time; it does not matter. We have accommodated so far many things; why not accommodate this also and sit a little longer? I realise the difficulty of Members because many of them have prepared to go. But, this being the last day let us accommodate. That is my personal opinion.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I am not opposed for meeting in the evening. Some of the members have reserved seats already to go to their places. We can rise at 1 P.M. and go for lunch and again meet at 2 P.M. and discuss the subject for one hour.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—One hour would not be sufficient.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If it is necessary to have one hour more, instead of 3 P.M. to 5 P.M., we can sit from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M., or even 2-30 to 4-30 P.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—2-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. is all right.

† **Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).**—Sir, I heard very carefully and patiently the speeches of all the Hon'ble Members including the Leader of the Opposition. Let me make it clear that the Government of Mysore is not keen in handing over the management of the K.G.F. to Government of India. Government of Mysore is not at all anxious to hand over the undertakings to Government of India. The only point is, if Government of India refuse to give the assistance or subsidy, if you may call it, it is very difficult to Government of Mysore to run the undertakings of K.G.F. Sir, it is not necessary for me to go into details because Hon'ble Member Sri Hanumanthaiya, the Ex-Chief Minister has given the background in which the nationalisation took place and everybody knows about it.

A Committee was appointed with Hon'ble Member Sri H. Siddaveerappa as the Chairman of the Committee. The whole question was discussed and the House authorized the Government to deal with the matter as it deemed fit. Ultimately, the whole concern was nationalized on 29th November 1956.

The primary object in nationalizing the Mines was to prolong the life of the Mine by working low grade and marginal ore to the utmost extent possible, intensify development works and undertake exploratory work in search of new ore so that the industry can be revitalised and offer continued employment for a labour force of about 17 to 18 thousand and bring in more revenues to the State.

Sir, from the date of nationalization till to-day, I must say, the Management was very nice and the relationship between the Management and labour was very good. As was expressed by Mr. Narasimhan, the Managing Directors who have worked there, at least from the day I took charge as Chief Minister, were very good and have contributed their best to keep the best relationship between the Management and workers.

I want to explain the position to-day by giving a few facts and figures.

For the pre Nationalization period i.e., 11 months — per month :—

Tons of ore milled	54,800
For 1956 to 58 per month	54,807
For 1958 to 59 per month	53,015
For 1959 to 60 per month	53,947

(Sri B. D. Jatti)

If we look to the total tonnage milled, there does not seem to be large different. The capacity of the workers is the same. The second item is the Average grade of ore per penny weight.

Pre-Nationalisation period	5.88
1956 to 58	4.97
1958 to 59	4.74
1959 to 60	4.74

The grade of ore is not the same as it was. It was going down day by day. Then, Sir, ounces of gold extracted :—

Pre-Nationalisation period	16,156
1956 to 58	13,621
1958 to 59	12,565
1959 to 60	12,787

The gold which was extracted is less year after year on account of low grade ore. Luckily, the rate in the market went on increasing and therefore, we are able to run the undertakings. Then, Sir, the average gold price per ounce is :

Average Gold price per ounce :—	Rs.
Pre-Nationalisation period	275
1956 to 58	289
1958 to 59	299
1959 to 60	333

Cost per ton of ore milled :—

Pre-Nationalisation period	74.5
1956 to 58	63.6
1958 to 59	65.6
1959 to 60	70.1

Due to Dearness Allowance, cost per ton is increasing. Sir, this is the position to-day. Now, the only point for our discussion is the international price of gold and the market price of gold.

Generally, when we say 'Market price of Gold', it means the Bombay Market. The Market rate on 23rd November 1961 per ounce is Rs. 381.30; per tola it works out to Rs. 130.05.

The national price of gold per ounce is 167. It works out per tola, Rs. 62.62. If that is the difference in the price of gold between the international price and the market price, it is very difficult for the Government of Mysore to run it profitably. As I have already told this Hon'ble House that nobody is keen and nobody is happy to hand over the management of the undertakings to the Government of India. There are only three courses left open for us. One is to run the KGF undertakings departmentally by the Government of Mysore. Second, to form a corporation and run it. Third, to hand over to the Government

of India and get our royalty and other things what ever we are entitled to get. Whether the Government of Mysore will run it as it is now running or whether a corporation is formed or whether it is handed over to the Government of India, the royalty that the Government of Mysore will be receiving will be the same, so that, it must be realised that there will be no loss to the Government of Mysore. For that I can give some figures :

Rs. in Lakhs.

Pre-Nationalization period 1956	...	492.05
1956—58 (16 months)	...	637.00
1958—59	...	457.08
1959—60	...	515.02
<i>Royalty</i> : Pre-Nationalization period :	...	24.03
1956—58	...	31.03
1958—59	...	22.05
1959—60	...	36.07

This will work out at the rate of 6½ per cent of royalty that we are getting and which we will normally get, will be the same. So there is no loss for the Government of Mysore so far as royalty is concerned.

Now, what is the crux of the problem? If the intention of the House is not to hand over the management of the gold mines to the Government of India, then the only way open is for the House, for Hon'ble Members or the Government, to persuade the Government of India to go on paying subsidy to us as they used to pay before. If they agree, there is no question of handing over. If they do not agree, what is to be done is the problem.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIA.—May I ask the Chief Minister, what is the view taken by the Government of India ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Some time back the Government of India told us that we should run it, but that we should form a corporation. We said we have no objection. We have agreed to form a corporation for other concerns like the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and for the Mysore Government Road Transport. Therefore we said, we had no objection in this case also to form a corporation. Afterwards, they said that it may not be possible to go on giving us subsidy and in that case, what are you prepared to do ? We said, we request you to continue to give us the subsidy which are giving and we have no objection to run it ourselves. This is a matter which is kept pending before the Government of India. The point is, if they refuse, we cannot force them but we can persuade them and we can request them, saying these words which is in our power to say as has been expressed by the Hon'ble Member **Sri J. B. Mallaradhya**—attachment to gold is there and nobody is free from it. All of us have more or less the same attachment and the same feeling. It is nobody's intention to hand over the management.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIA.—Does the Government of India say that it should be handed over to the Government of India and that they meet the loss whatever it is? Have they put it in any definite proposition or is it still in the stage of negotiation?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We have informed to the Government of India that we are prepared to form a corporation. But if they are not agreeable we are prepared to hand over to the Government of India, if they do not pay the difference. If they pay, then we are prepared to continue to have the management as it is now.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHAYA.—I raised a point, what is it that the Government of India can get out of this? Is it their case that the cost of production would be reduced by merely taking over this undertaking? We have shown ourselves to be efficient enough at present in managing a concern such as the K. G. F. Undertaking. If the Government of India takes it over, will there not be any difference between the market price in Bombay or the international price? What will be done? If they are prepared to run it at a loss, why don't they pay us the subsidy. If they think that this is a national interest, they should consider giving subsidy to the Government of Mysore because it is also national industry. If this difference between the international price and the Bombay market price, is still there, why is it that the Government of India want to take it over?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have heard the opinions expressed by Hon'ble friends. That is my opinion and the opinion of the Government also. There is no difference in our opinions. We are pressing them to give us subsidy as they used to do. If they agree, we will continue to run the concern. If they disagree, the difficulty is that we will have ultimately to agree to hand over. That is what we have impressed upon the Government of India.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Whether the Government would consult the Legislature before taking any final step in this matter?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—This question was discussed on various occasions. I have gone on giving the opinion of the Government of Mysore. If you please look into the proceedings that took place here, you will know how many times this question is discussed and I have consistently said the same thing. For the information of the Hon'ble Member, it was not correct for him to say it here. It was raised somewhere during the discussions within the congress organisation and it was said that Congress was also kept in darkness. This question was discussed in the Congress Legislature Party and the Party has given its approval, Sir.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Can you not press for six months' time?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Why six months? If necessary, I can go on pressing for one or two years if I continue in office.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—You were pleased to say that if the Government of India does not pay the difference in prices, you will

hand over the concern to the Government of India. This would arise only when the Government of India is prepared to take over. It is in the spirit of tit for tat?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That has never been the attitude of the Government of Mysore. The point is, it will be an advance for us rather than taking assistance from the Government of India. We are requesting them even to-day. They have not finalised.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Is it the entire difference?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Not the entire difference. 50 per cent of it, they will pay. We have put forward that aspect. Again we have put it. They may agree. If they agree, well and good. Otherwise, something will have to be done. We will have to agree to hand over. We will have to close down or we will have to hand over.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ರಾಮಪ್ಪ.—ನಬ್ಬಿಡಿ ಕೂಡವೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ press ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆನ್ನುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We will do everything in our power to persuade the Government of India. But if they are not prepared to pay the subsidy and if they say: 'we are not prepared to pay the subsidy, if you want to run it, you run it', what is the alternative for us?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ರಾಮಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನಬ್ಬಿಡಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—This is a matter left to the Government of India. The point is, either you hand over or you close it down. What is the alternative for us? There are 17,000 workers there. Whether we run it or whether the Government of India runs it, they will have to continue to work.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If they persist in saying like that, what would be the magnitude of loss that the Government of Mysore will have to incur? That is a matter which you will have to put before this House and this House has to give consent to that.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have given the total production of gold. I have given the rates—international price and the Bombay market rate. That can be easily worked out.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet at 2-30 P.M.

The House was adjourned at Fifty-Five Minutes past Twelve of the Clock to meet again at Thirty Minutes past two of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER'S REPRESENTATION

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMAIYA.—Sir, I want to know whether I will have an opportunity to speak on this report.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is no question of giving chances to all those who have given their names to me. I will follow the order in the list of priority. I will give chances to those persons who have given notices earlier.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMAIYA.—I have also given notice earlier i.e. yesterday. This is not an ordinary matter and I would speak only for about five minutes. It seems you want to hear only one side. Both sides must be heard on this subject.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I shall be bound to adjourn the House if the members of his party behave like this.

DISCUSSION ON A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE, NAMELY, GOVERNMENT ORDER ON NAGAN GOWDA COMMITTEE'S FINAL REPORT.

†Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I value the privilege of having to speak on a subject of great importance which vitally affects more than 70 to 80 per cent of the total population of this enlarged Mysore State. I must be pardoned if I make an observation that it is characteristic of this Government when, whenever they take vital decisions of a far-reaching nature, they do not even take the House into their confidence. I had occasion to make this observation more than once and this is one such instance. When the Interim Report of the Nagan Gowda Committee was presented and the Government took a decision on it, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister assured us that because this was an interim report and they had to settle the question of admissions to colleges, technical institutions and professional colleges the matter need not be discussed then and that, when the final report is received, they would take a firm decision only after consulting everybody concerned.

Sir, even after the presentation of the report of the Nagan Gowda Committee, I am afraid the Government did not stick to their assurance held out indirectly. They passed the order just 48 hours before this Hon'ble House sat in session. I do not know why there was mortal hurry, indecent haste to precipitate an order of this kind. Sir, as far back as 1918, the Government of Mysore appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Chief Judge of the Mysore Court and the order on that was in the nature of a charter for backward classes in the State. In making observations on this Report, nobody should understand that I am a communalist or I am a sectionalist. If there was provision in the Constitution relating to the directive principles of the Constitution under Clause 16 (4) for the welfare of backward classes,